

tion of the present work. The author avows himself to be an enlightened friend of the People and of free institutions, and speaks plainly of the duplicity, fraud, and violence of Despotism; but his narrative appears to be impartial, and there is nothing extravagant in his tone of comment. His detestation of Tyranny does not lead him to the omission or misrepresentation of facts necessary to the elucidation of his theme, or blind him to the errors and vices of its opponents.

The style of the work is clear and vigorous, and the arrangement as satisfactory as the complex subject would allow.

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— 7 —

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS.

A correspondent writes—

decisive tone (with

...these clauses were adopted? By the people in person, at their elections, or by delegates in convention or legislative bodies? And it is provable that the people of the free States adopted that instrument with the knowledge that the Pro-Slavery clauses in it, so called, were there inserted with the design to favor and aid the cause of Slavery? That is, was it understood by the people of the free States that those clauses were framed and inserted for that purpose? Thousands of sterling Anti-slavery men are unadvised on these points, and it would be of signal and great service, if you

bath after the ap

"The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the States ratifying the same."

the Compromise, the

These conventions ratified the Constitution with the knowledge that there were certain clauses in it touching the subject of Slavery, but not one of them held that these clauses sanctioned or sustained in any way the system. On the contrary, they were spoken of in the North Carolina Convention as Anti-Slavery in their tendency, denounced in the Virginia Convention as investing Congress with power to interfere for the abatement of the evil, exclaim-

of all excitations of different kind.

by Judge Wilson in the Convention of Pennsylvania, and Judge Dawes in that of Massachusetts, as being concessions on the part of the South, which in reality paved the way for ultimate emancipation; and these explanations were accepted.

The article in relation to 'Slave representation' was assented to by the non-Slaveholding interest, because it made provision for the apportionment of taxes according to the number

out without regard to momentary or

As the slave trade was at that time universally considered the parent of Slavery, it was held that the extinction of the former would put an end to the latter. Hence the provision in the Constitution allowing Congress to prohibit the traffic in the year 1808, an act beyond the power of the Congress of the Confederation, was referred to as a clear gain by the opponents of Slavery.

the end of the Con-
republic."

The provision in regard to fugitives from service or labor excited no discussion or agitation in the Federal Convention; and, so far as we can judge from an examination of the proceedings of the State Conventions, attracted little attention. The reason of this was, that consequences were not foreseen, and besides was the prevailing belief that Slavery was a temporary institution, rapidly tending to extinction, when of course these clauses of the

ation—the end of

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

This body assembled in Washington June 1 in Temperance Hall. The following report of proceedings we copy from the *Republic*:

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—The seventh annual session of this body met this morning at Temperance Hall. Mr. Charles Durkee, of Wis-

sue, then, is, "Shall

The Congress again met at the time fixed on. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to hold public meetings in different parts of the city. The committee on the appointment of permanent officers will report tomorrow. A series of resolutions were submitted, and the Congress then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

de of Maryland, o

tion was called to order by Hon. Charles Kecke. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, who were elected: For President—William J. Mulford of Tenn. For Vice Presidents—Hon. Charles Kecke, Wisconsin; F. L. Townsend, New York; Samuel Chapman, Washington; N. W. Town, Mass.; E. W. Capron, Rhode Island; George H. Evans, New Jersey; Dr. W. J. Young, New York; and Thomas Illman, of Pennsylvania. Secretaries—E. N. Capron, Rhode Island; H. Duncan, New York; Charles Gray,

ether in the free

G. F. Gordon, of Pennsylvania.
Committee on Business—Messrs. Shedd, Klee, Capron, Duganne, S. Clampton, Roheim, and Young. Committee on Finance—Messrs. Brown, Braid, Wood, and Clarke. Committee to Revise the Constitution and Reform—Messrs Duganne, Young, Sheridan, Klee, and Goepf. A resolution was passed, unanimously declaring that the Land Reformers would vote for no candidate for President, and pledged, in writing, to sustain the principles of the Industrial Congress.

the meaning of the

Several resolutions were offered and discussed lengthily.

Adjourned until to-day at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

THIRD DAY.—The morning and evening sessions yesterday were passed in business matters, the discussion of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the manner of electing President and Vice President of the United States is anti-democratic, and that we recommend to the people of the United States that such change be effected as shall cause the election of the chief officers of the Republic, as well as

and Legislatures, a
notes in Congress.

REGION.—We continually hear the most encouraging accounts from the settlers in this new Territory. Climate, soil, and resources, as reported as all that heart could wish. One of the evidences of their sound sense is the manner in which they hold the *National Era*! Seven days since we received a large club of subscribers from a friend who has lately re-

the Democracy
with Moses and the

thither, and more, we doubt not, are on way.

—

PRETTY LARGE CIRCLE.—A friend, writing about Uncle Tom's Cabin, says: "There have been twenty-five readers of my paper since the beginning of Mrs. Stowe's . . . That number goes a little higher than one you mentioned a few weeks ago." "This is too hard usage for one newspaper. . . . readers are as many as we can allow to

per. We hope our friend will insist that
five at least of his circle of twenty-five
take one copy of the *Era*.

